



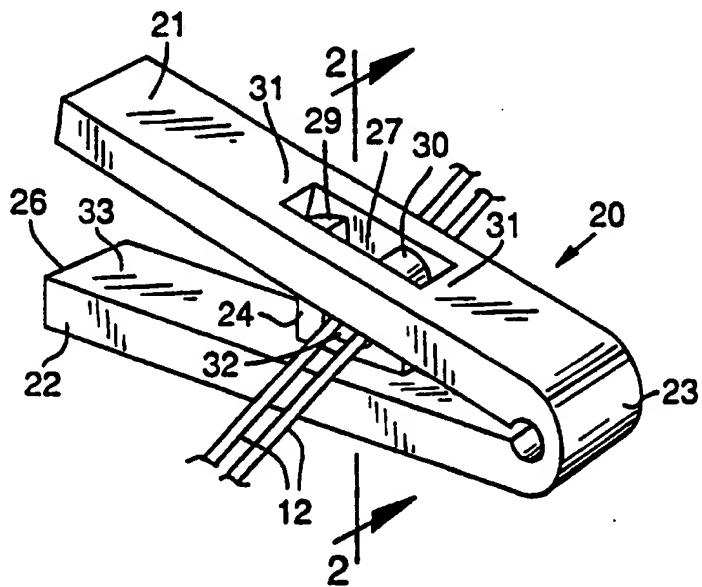
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| (51) International Patent Classification 5 : A61B 17/00 | | A1 | (11) International Publication Number: WO 94/15535 (43) International Publication Date: 21 July 1994 (21.07.94) |
| (21) International Application Number: PCT/US93/12654 | | (81) Designated States: AU, CA, FI, JP, KR, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). | |
| (22) International Filing Date: 30 December 1993 (30.12.93) | | | |
| (30) Priority Data: 001,268 7 January 1993 (07.01.93) US | | Published <i>With international search report.</i> | |
| (71) Applicant: HAYHURST, John, O. [US/US]; 14751 S.E. Wanda Drive, Milwaukie, OR 97267 (US). | | | |
| (74) Agents: HUGHEY, Patrick, W. et al.; Klarquist, Sparkman, Campbell, Leigh & Whinston, One World Trade Center, Suite 1600, 121 S.W. Salmon Street, Portland, OR 97204 (US). | | | |

(54) Title: CLIP FOR SUTURE

(57) Abstract

Eliminates the need for tying knots in sutures. The clip (20) is slideable in an open position along sutures (12) that extend from a suturing site. With the clip (20) at the suturing site, the sutures (12) are tensed and the clip is forced into a closed position that fixes the position of the clip (20) relative to the sutures (12).



FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----|--|----|--------------------------|
| AT | Austria | GB | United Kingdom | MR | Mauritania |
| AU | Australia | GE | Georgia | MW | Malawi |
| BB | Barbados | GN | Guinea | NE | Niger |
| BE | Belgium | GR | Greece | NL | Netherlands |
| BF | Burkina Faso | HU | Hungary | NO | Norway |
| BG | Bulgaria | IE | Ireland | NZ | New Zealand |
| BJ | Benin | IT | Italy | PL | Poland |
| BR | Brazil | JP | Japan | PT | Portugal |
| BY | Belarus | KE | Kenya | RO | Romania |
| CA | Canada | KG | Kyrgyzstan | RU | Russian Federation |
| CF | Central African Republic | KP | Democratic People's Republic of Korea | SD | Sudan |
| CG | Congo | KR | Republic of Korea | SE | Sweden |
| CH | Switzerland | KZ | Kazakhstan | SI | Slovenia |
| CI | Côte d'Ivoire | LI | Liechtenstein | SK | Slovakia |
| CM | Cameroon | LK | Sri Lanka | SN | Senegal |
| CN | China | LU | Luxembourg | TD | Chad |
| CS | Czechoslovakia | LV | Latvia | TG | Togo |
| CZ | Czech Republic | MC | Monaco | TJ | Tajikistan |
| DE | Germany | MD | Republic of Moldova | TT | Trinidad and Tobago |
| DK | Denmark | MG | Madagascar | UA | Ukraine |
| ES | Spain | ML | Mali | US | United States of America |
| FI | Finland | MN | Mongolia | UZ | Uzbekistan |
| FR | France | | | VN | Viet Nam |
| GA | Gabon | | | | |

-1-

CLIP FOR SUTURE
TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to clips used in surgical procedures and particularly to clips for securing the
5 free ends of sutures.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Sutures are commonly used to close incisions and to reunite damaged tissue. Typically, the sutures are passed through the tissue and the free ends of the
10 sutures are tied together. In many instances, the suturing site is exposed to an extent that is sufficient to permit the surgeon to quickly tie the suture by hand. However, in some procedures, such as arthroscopic
surgery, the suturing site is inaccessible by hand. As
15 a result, the surgeon must tie the suture ends into a knot at a location remote from the suture site, and then manipulate suitably configured instruments for sliding the knot to the site.

For example, an arthroscopic surgical procedure
20 usually employs a small-diameter cannula that extends through a small incision made in a joint. The sutures extend from the suturing site through the cannula. The exposed free ends of the sutures are tied by the surgeon and the knot is slid through the cannula to the suturing site.
25 Such a suturing procedure is time consuming and can result in knots that do not hold the suture ends with sufficient tension to securely reunite the tissue.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a suture clip that
30 eliminates the need for tying knots in suture ends. The clip is slidable along a suture or pair of sutures from a remote location to a suturing site. With the clip at the suturing site, the suture is tensed and the clip is closed against the suture to securely fasten the suture
35 at the site.

The suture clip of the present invention comprises a pair of legs attached together at one end by a hinge. The clip is made of resilient material, such

-2-

as plastic. The clip is configured so that the elasticity of the plastic biases the legs toward a generally V-shaped orientation that defines the open position of the clip. Prongs are attached to one leg 5 for holding both legs together in a closed position.

The prongs and clip legs define a passageway whenever the clip is in an open position. The free ends of a suture are threaded through the passageway. With the sutures threaded through the passageway, the open 10 suture clip may be slid along the sutures without passing laterally away from the sutures because the passageway surrounds the sutures. The clip is slid down the sutures and passed through the arthroscopic incision until it reaches a position adjacent to the tissue where 15 the suture is to be secured. An appropriate surgical instrument is used for sliding the clip along the sutures and for closing the clip. When the clip is forced into the closed position, the legs pinch the sutures to fasten the clip and sutures together. In one 20 embodiment, the sutures are captured between the legs of the clip in a serpentine path, thereby increasing the resistance to slippage of the clip along the sutures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of one embodiment 25 of a suture clip of the present invention, showing the clip in an open position.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional side view, taken along line 2-2 of FIG. 1, showing sutures passing through the open clip.

30 FIG. 3 is a side view of the clip of FIG. 1, showing the clip in a closed position with sutures pinched between the legs of the clip.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of another embodiment of the present invention, showing the clip in 35 an open position.

FIG. 5 is a side view of the suture clip of FIG. 4.

-3-

FIG. 6 is a side view of the suture clip of FIG. 4, showing the clip in a closed position with sutures pinched between the legs of the clip.

5 FIG. 7 is a perspective view of another embodiment of the present invention, showing the clip in an open position.

FIG. 8 is a side view of the embodiment of FIG. 7.

10 FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view, taken along line 9-9 of FIG. 8.

FIG. 10 is a side view of the embodiment of FIG. 7, showing the clip in a closed position with sutures pinched between the legs of the clip.

15 FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view, taken along line 11-11 of FIG. 10.

FIG. 12 is a side view of another embodiment of the present invention, showing the clip in an open position.

20 FIG. 13 is a side view of the embodiment of FIG. 12, showing the clip in the closed position.

FIG. 14 is a cross-sectional view, taken along line 14-14 of Fig. 13.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

FIGS. 1, 2 and 3 show one embodiment of a suture clip 20 formed in accordance with the present invention. The suture clip 20 includes an upper leg 21 and a lower leg 22, joined at a flexible hinge 23. The legs 21, 22 move about the hinge 23 between an open position (FIG. 1) and a closed position (FIG. 3). The clip 20 is formed of resilient material that normally biases the clip toward the open position, wherein the legs 21, 22 assume a V-shaped orientation.

35 A first prong 24 and a second prong 25 are attached to the lower leg 22 and extend toward the upper leg 21. The prongs 24, 25 are attached between the hinge 23 and the free end 26 of the lower leg 22.

The upper leg 21 has an opening 27 that is located to receive the prongs 24 and 25 whenever the

clip 20 is moved to the closed position, as described more fully below. Whenever the clip is in the open position, the prongs 24, 25 extend partly into the opening 27 (FIG. 2). A passageway 28 is defined between 5 the first prong 24 and second prong 25, and between the lower leg 22 and the upper leg 21. The passageway 28 has no lateral opening. Consequently, one or more 10 sutures 12 may be threaded through the passageway 28, and the open clip 20 may be slid along the length of the sutures 12 without moving laterally away from the sutures.

For example, an open clip 20 may be slid along the sutures that extend from a suturing site that is located inside a joint that is accessible only by 15 surgical instruments. As used herein, the term suturing site means the location adjacent to the tissue to which the suture is connected. The free ends of the sutures 12 that are exposed outside of the joint are threaded through the passageway 28 of the clip, and the clip is 20 slid down the sutures 12. The clip 20 will remain in contact with the sutures as it is slid to the suturing site because, as noted earlier, the passageway 28 in the open clip 20 has no lateral opening. In this regard, 25 the sutures act as a guide for moving the clip to the suturing site. Once in position at the suturing site, the suture is tensed and the clip is closed (FIG. 3) by an appropriate surgical instrument, such as a clamp.

The prongs 24, 25 serve to lock the clip 20 in a closed position. To this end, a hook 29 is formed on 30 the end of the first prong 24 and a correspondingly shaped hook 30 is formed on the second prong 25. The hooks 29 and 30 extend apart a distance that is greater than the length of the opening 27 in the upper leg 21. Consequently, as the upper leg 21 is forced toward the 35 lower leg 22, the first prong 24 and second prong 25 are deflected toward one another as the opening 27 is slid over the curved tops of the hooks. Once the hooks 29 and 30 extend through the opening 27, the prongs 24

and 25 snap apart so that the hooks 29 and 30 extend partly over the outer surface 31 of leg 21 near the opening 27, thereby locking the clip 20 in the closed position. With the clip locked in the closed position, 5 the sutures 12 are firmly pinched between the legs 21, 22 (FIG. 3) so that the clip is unable to slide along the sutures 12.

As best shown in FIG. 2, a curved platform 32 is formed between the prongs 24, 25. The platform 32 10 provides a surface that is raised slightly above the inner surface 33 of the lower leg 22. The platform 32 effectively carries the sutures 12 above the inner surface 33 of the lower leg 21 to ensure the sutures 12 will be tightly pinched between the legs 21, 22 when the 15 clip is closed.

The clip 20 is of unitary construction and is preferably made of plastic. The plastic material provides the resiliency for urging the clip 20 into the open position and for permitting deflection of the 20 prongs 24, 25 as described above. Preferably, the clip 20 is made of material that is gradually absorbed. Such materials are polyglycolic acid, polyactic acid and trimethylene carbonate copolymers. Alternatively, the clip may be formed of permanent or non-absorbable 25 materials, such as acetal homopolymers or copolymers, polyethylene, polypropylene, and copolymers thereof.

FIGS. 4, 5, and 6 show another embodiment of the invention wherein the passageway 128 of the clip 120 is defined by a single prong 124 attached to the end of the 30 lower leg 122. The hinge 123 biases the clip 120 into a V-shaped open position (FIG. 5).

In the embodiment of FIG. 4, the single prong 124 is attached to the distal end of lower leg 122 and extends toward the upper leg 121. When the clip is 35 in the open position, the prong 124 is in contact with the free end 126 of upper leg 121, thereby forming a passageway 128 surrounded by the prong 124, the lower leg 122, and the upper leg 121. The passageway 128 has

no lateral opening. Any sutures 12 that are threaded through the passageway 128 are, therefore, substantially surrounded. As a result, the open clip 120 may be slid along the sutures 12 without moving laterally away from the sutures.

The prong 124 serves to lock the clip 120 in a closed position. A hook 131 is formed on the end of the prong 124. As the upper leg 121 is forced toward the lower leg 122, the prong 124 is deflected away from the upper leg 121 as the free end 126 of the upper leg 121 slides over the angled top of the hook. Once the hook 131 extends over the upper surface 133 of upper leg 121, the prong snaps back so that the hook 124 extends partly over the upper surface 133 of leg 121 near the free end 126, thereby locking the clip 120 in the closed position. When the clip is locked in the closed position, the sutures 12 are firmly pinched between the legs 121, 122.

FIGS. 7-11 show another embodiment of the suture clip 220 of the present invention. This embodiment includes an upper leg 221 and a lower leg 222, connected together at a flexible hinge 223. As with the other embodiments, this clip is formed of a resilient material that biases the clip toward the open position, wherein the legs 221, 222 assume a V-shaped orientation.

A first prong 224 and a second prong 225 are attached to the lower leg 222 and extend toward the upper leg 221. The prongs 224, 225 are attached between the hinge 223 and the free end 226 of lower leg 222. Each prong 224, 225 includes an inwardly protruding hook 230, 231.

The upper leg 221 has a first notch 227 located to receive the prong 224, and a second notch 228 located to receive prong 225 when the clip is forced into the closed and locked position (FIG. 10). When the clip 220 is in the open position (FIG. 8), the hook 230 on prong 224 contacts the leg 221 at one notch 227, and the hook

231 on prong 225 contacts the leg 221 at the other notch 228.

A passageway 229 is defined between the first prong 224 and the second prong 225, and between the 5 lower leg 222 and the upper leg 221. One side 232 of the first prong 224 and the corresponding side 233 of the second prong 225 are curved such that the passageway 229 is essentially circular (FIG. 8) when the clip is in the open position. The passageway 229 has no 10 lateral opening and, as with the other embodiments, the open clip 220 may be slid along the sutures 12 without laterally moving away from them.

With the sutures 12 threaded through the passageway 229, and the clip 220 adjacent to the 15 suturing site, the clip 220 is locked in the closed position. In this regard, the hooks 230, 231 formed on the end of the first and second prongs 224, 225 have inclined facing surfaces that permit the upper leg 221 to be forced between the prongs 224, 225 as the clip 220 is moved into the closed position. As the upper leg 221 is forced toward the lower leg 222, the first prong 224 and second prong 225 are deflected away from one another as the portions of the upper leg 221 within the 20 notches 227 and 228 push against the inclined surfaces of the hooks 230, 231. Once the hooks 230, 231 extend 25 past the notches 227 and 228, the prongs 224 and 225 snap together so that the hooks 230, 231 extend partly over the top surface 234 of upper leg 221, thereby locking the clip 220 in the closed position. With the 30 clip locked in the closed position, the sutures 12 are firmly pinched between the legs 221, 222 (FIG. 10) so that the clip is unable to slide along the sutures 12.

Another embodiment of the present invention is shown in FIGS. 12-14. In this embodiment the legs of 35 the clip in the closed position capture the sutures in a serpentine path that is transverse to the longitudinal axis of the legs, thereby increasing the resistance to slippage of the clip along the suture, and providing a

more positive connection between the clip and the sutures. The configuration of this embodiment also decreases the possibility of misalignment of the legs when the clip is moved into the closed position.

5 The clip 308 includes an upper leg 312 that has an inner surface 310 that defines a serpentine shape in cross-section (FIG. 14). The inner surface 314 of lower leg 316 is configured with a complementary serpentine cross-sectional shape.

10 As shown in FIGS. 12 and 14, the surface 310 of upper leg 312 is defined by two downwardly projecting, generally convex (in cross-section) ridge portions 318 and 320, which are separated by a generally concave valley portion 322. The surface 314 of lower leg 316 is 15 defined by an upwardly projecting, generally convex ridge portion 324 that separates two adjacent concave valley portions 326 and 328.

With clip 308 in the open position (FIG. 12), a passageway 330 is defined, having no lateral opening. 20 Consequently, one or more sutures 12 may be threaded through passageway 330, and the open clip 308 may be slid along the length of the suture without moving laterally away from the suture.

Once the clip is moved adjacent the suturing 25 site, it is locked into the closed position (FIG. 13) in the manner detailed above. In the closed position, the ridge portions and the valley on upper leg 312 mate with the valley portions and the ridge on lower leg 316, as illustrated, to define a transverse serpentine path 30 along which pass the sutures that are threaded through the clip. In this position, the sutures contact surface 310 of upper leg 312 and surface 314 of lower leg 316, along the entire length of the path.

Because the sutures follow a serpentine path, 35 the contact length between sutures 12 and clip 308 is substantially greater than the length of contact between the generally flat inner surfaces of the legs illustrated in the embodiment shown in FIG. 4. Put

another way, the length of the path (FIG. 14) and, therefore, the length of contact between the sutures and the legs, is greater than the width of the legs in the direction transverse to the longitudinal axis of the

5 legs (distance "X" in FIG. 14). Accordingly, the curves in the path increase the length of the sutures that is compressed between the legs of the closed clip. The increased contact length between the suture and the legs increases the resistance of clip 308 to sliding

10 laterally along the sutures as a result of the increased frictional resistance between the sutures and the legs.

The serpentine or curved path for capturing the suture also has the effect of increasing frictional resistance to suture slipping when the suture is tensed.

15 More particularly, tension imparted in the sutures (which tension would arise, for example, in instances where the clip is sited firmly against tissue with the suture held taut as the clip is closed) will, throughout most of the length of the serpentine path, transfer a

20 component of that tension force in a direction normal to the leg surfaces 310, 314, thereby supplementing the frictional resistance attributable to the sutures being compressed within the elongated serpentine path.

In the preferred embodiment, the legs are formed

25 to define a very narrow gap between the upper surface 310 and lower surface 314 when the clip is closed. To this end, the clip is formed with the cross-sectional width of the ridge portions 318, 320 and 324 being slightly narrower than the cross-sectional width of the

30 complementary valley portions 326, 328 and 322. The gap, which is formed to be less than the width of the sutures, reduces the shear stress on the captured suture, thereby reducing the possibility of breaking the suture. This configuration also reduces the amount to

35 which the sutures are stretched over the serpentine portions of the legs when the clip is closed, to further decrease the possibility of breaking the suture.

-10-

Neither the number of ridges and valleys on the upper and lower legs, nor the respective height of the ridges and valleys is critical. Thus, the clip may be formed with greater or fewer ridges and valleys than are 5 illustrated in FIGS. 12-14, and the size of the ridges and valleys may be varied. The position of the ridges and valleys relative to one another on the legs, and the cross-sectional shape of the ridges and valleys is also not critical.

10 Other complementary mating configurations between the upper and lower legs will also suffice to increase the length of contact and the forces between the sutures and the clip, thereby increasing frictional resistance. Alternatively, frictional resistance 15 between the sutures and the clip may be increased by roughening the mating surfaces of the legs. For example, with any of the embodiments illustrated, the resilient material used to form the clip may be unpolished on the inner surfaces of the legs. The 20 surfaces also may be deliberately roughened after the clip is molded.

While the present invention has been described in accordance with several embodiments, it is recognized that variations and changes may be made therein without 25 departing from the scope of the invention as set forth in the claims.

CLAIMS:

1. A clip for a suture comprising:
 - a first leg;
 - a second leg attached to the first leg, the first and second leg being movable relative to one another; and
 - the clip being constructed of a resilient material that normally urges the first and second legs toward a first position that defines a passageway that completely surrounds a suture that may be threaded through the passageway, the first and second legs being movable from the first to a closed position for preventing movement of the clip relative to a suture threaded through the passageway, the clip in the closed position defining a curved path along which a suture threaded through the passageway is held between the legs.
2. The clip according to claim 1, wherein the closed clip has a width through which the suture passes and wherein the curved path length is greater than the width.
3. The clip according to claim 1, wherein the length of the curved path is greater than the transverse width of either of the legs.
4. The clip of claim 1 wherein part of the curved path is roughened.
5. A one-piece suture clip made from a resilient material and comprising:
 - a first and second leg attached by a hinge and movable relative to each other between a first position and a second position;
 - a prong attached to one leg, the prong and the legs defining a passageway that is configured for substantially surrounding a suture that may be threaded through the passageway, the prong being configured for securing the legs in the second position for holding the clip immovable relative to the suture, the suture

-12-

following a serpentine path through the clip and defined by the closed clip.

6. The suture clip according to claim 4,
wherein the length of the path is greater than the
5 transverse width of either of the legs.

7. The suture clip according to claim 5,
wherein the clip contacts along the entire length of the
path a suture that may be threaded through the
passageway.

1 / 3

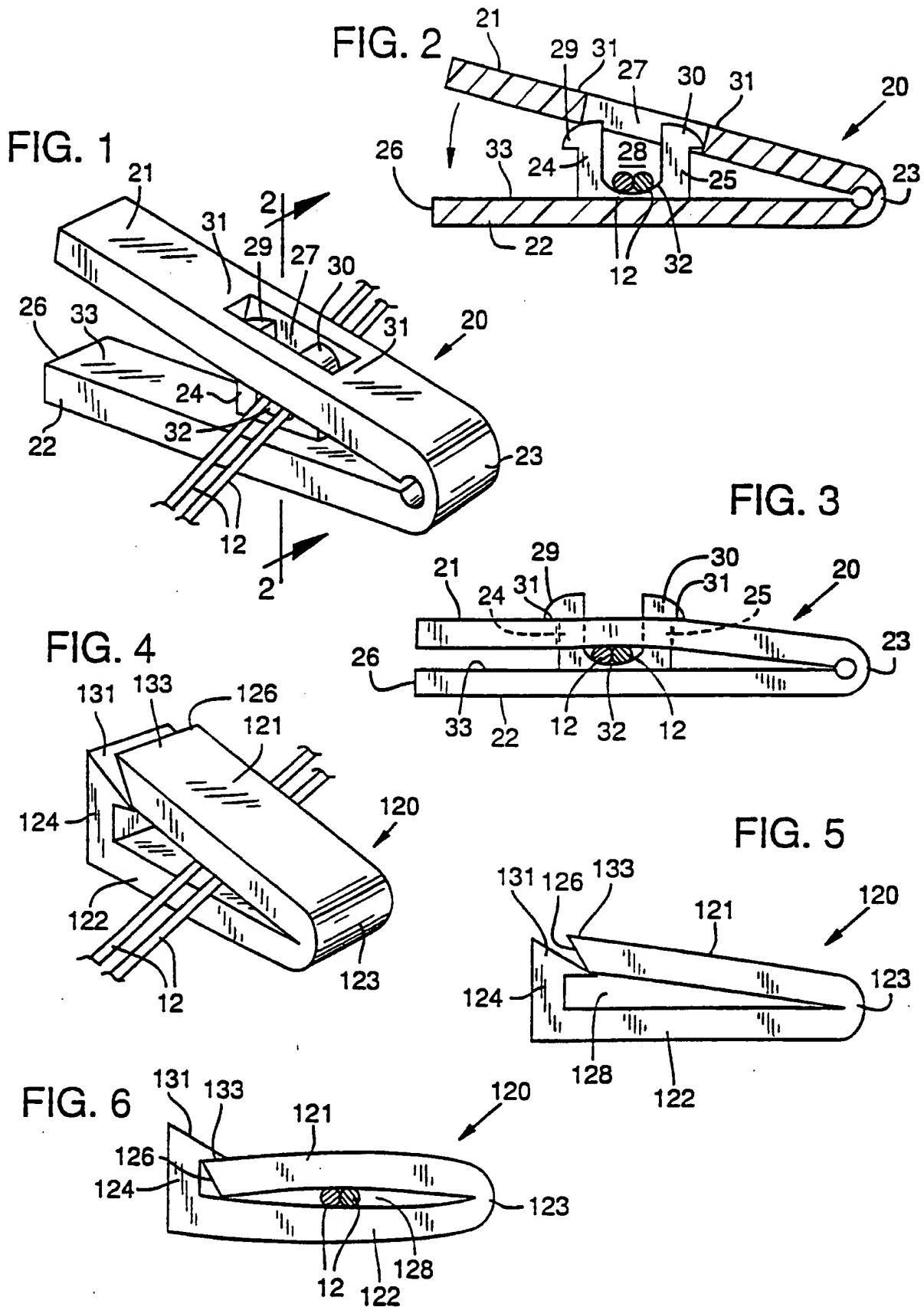


FIG. 7

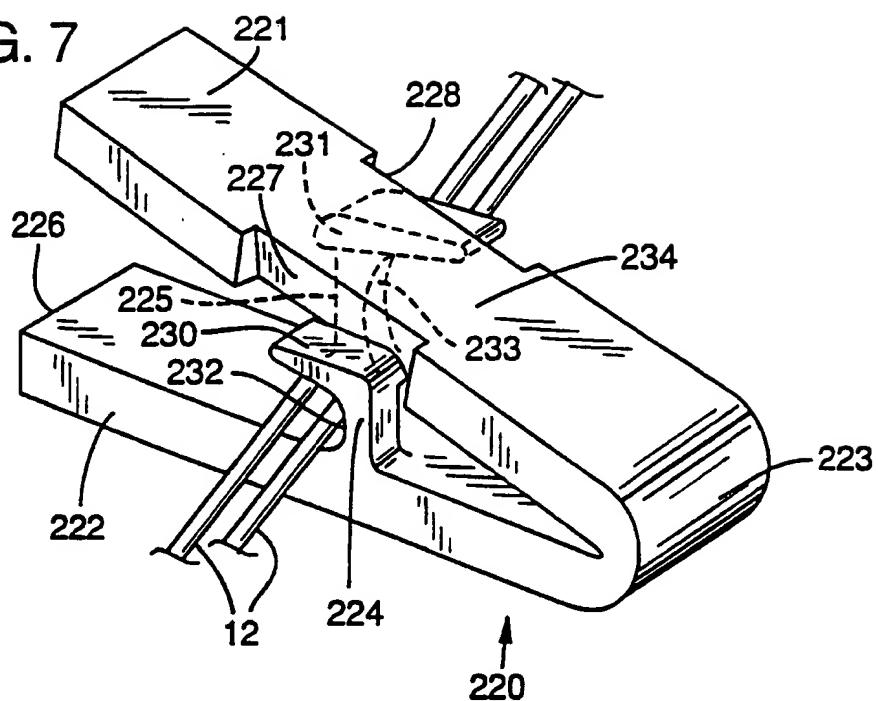


FIG. 8

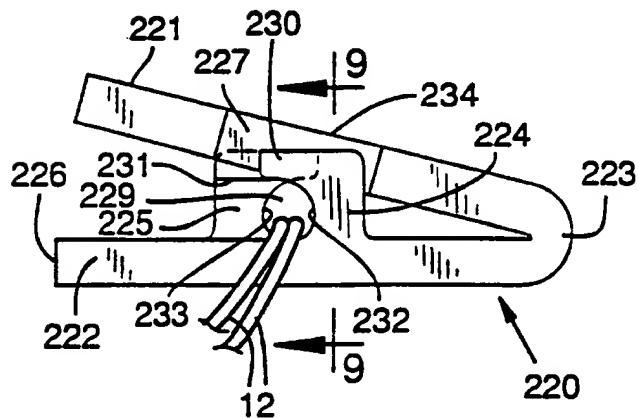


FIG. 9

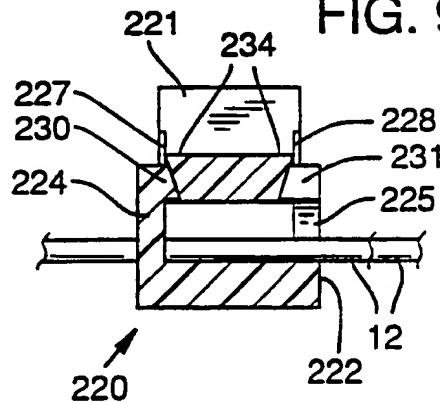


FIG. 10

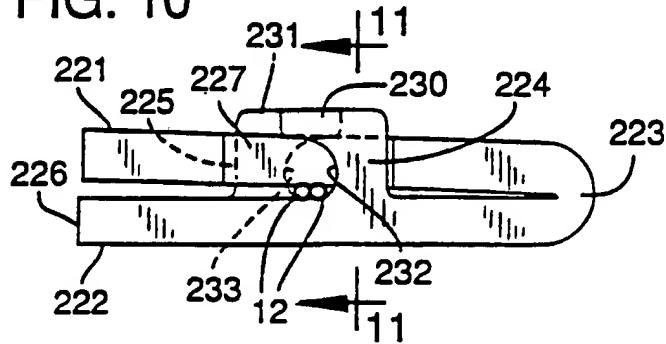


FIG. 11

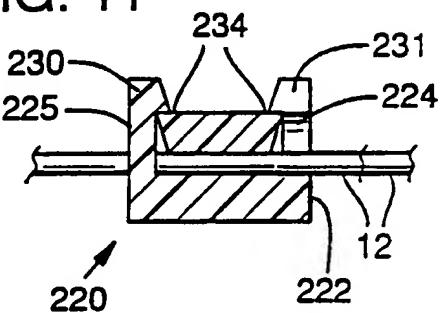


FIG. 12

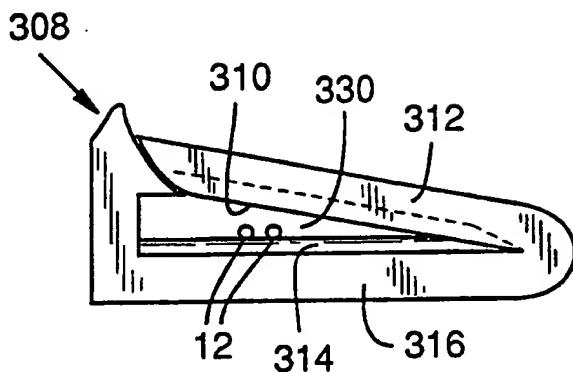


FIG. 13

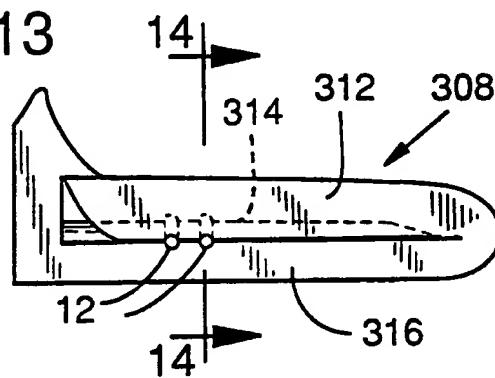
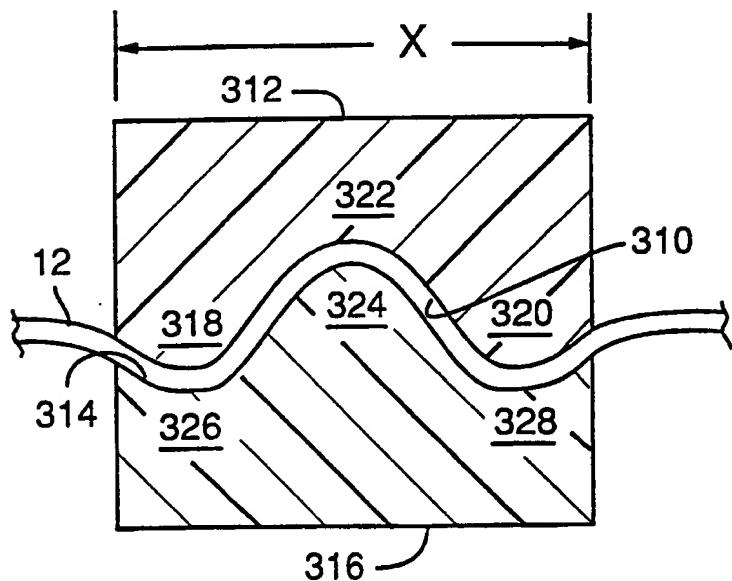


FIG. 14



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US93/12654

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(5) :A61B 17/00
US CL :606/151, 158, 232

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 606/120, 151, 157, 158, 232; 24/129R 132R, 134R, 543

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

NONE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
|-----------|--|-----------------------|
| Y | US, A, 4,291,698, (Fuchs, deceased et al.), 29 September 1981. See column 1, lines 1-61. | 1, 4 |
| Y | US, A, 4,623,102, (Hough, Jr.), 18 November 1986. See Abstract of Disclosure. | 1, 4 |
| A | US, A, 4,750,492, (Jacobs), 14 June 1988. See Abstract of Disclosure | 1, 4 |

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----|--|
| • | Special categories of cited documents: | "T" | later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention |
| "A" | document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance | "X" | document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone |
| "E" | earlier document published on or after the international filing date | "Y" | document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art |
| "I" | document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) | "&" | document member of the same patent family |
| "O" | document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means | | |
| "P" | document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed | | |

Date of the actual completion of the international search

16 MARCH 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

25 APR 1994

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer *John T. Cole*
JTC
GARY JACKSON

Telephone No. (703) 308-4302